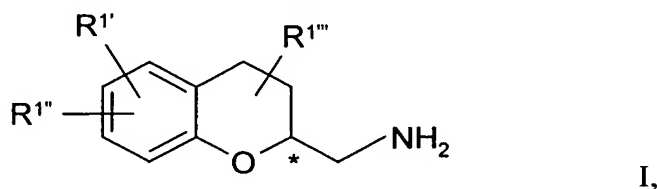


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) Process for the preparation of chiral 2-aminomethylchroman derivatives of the formula I



in which the carbon atom labelled with the asterisk is in the (R) or (S) configuration with an enantiomeric excess of > 90% and in which R^{1'}, R^{1''}, R^{1'''} each, independently of one another, denotes H, Hal, A, OA, COR², CH₂R², NHA, NA₂ or Ar,

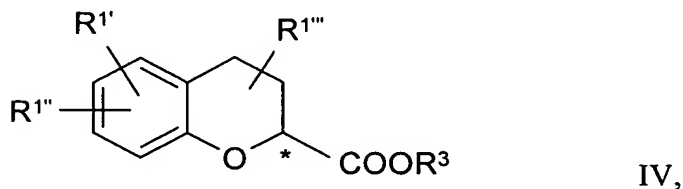
R² denotes OA or NA₂,

A denotes unbranched or branched alkyl having 1-10 C atoms, in which one or two CH₂ groups may be replaced by O or S atoms and/or by -CH=CH- groups and/or in addition 1-7 H atoms may be replaced by F,

Ar denotes unsaturated, partially or fully saturated, mono- or polycyclic homo- or heterocyclic system containing the hetero atoms O, N, S which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by Hal, A, OA, NA₂ and

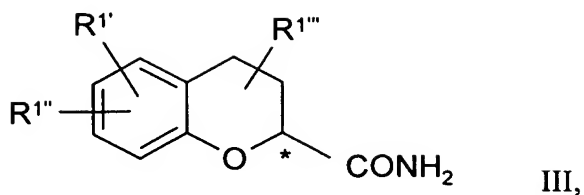
Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I,

characterised in that an enantiomerically pure (R)- or (S)-chroman-2-carboxylic acid ester of the formula IV

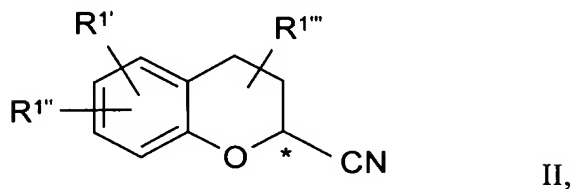


in which

R³ denotes methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, isopropyl, 1-butyl, 2-butyl, isobutyl or allyl is reacted with ammonia to give a carboxamide of the formula III



which is then dehydrated further to a carbonitrile of the formula II



which is then finally reduced to a compound of the formula I.

2. (Original) Process according to Claim 1, in which
 R^1 , $R^{1''}$, $R^{1'''}$ each, independently of one another, denotes H, F, A, OA,
A denotes unbranched or branched alkyl having 1-6 C atoms, and
 R^3 denotes methyl or ethyl.
3. (Original) Process according to Claim 2, in which
 R^1 , $R^{1''}$, $R^{1'''}$ denote H and
 R^3 denotes ethyl.
4. (Currently Amended) Process according to ~~one or more of Claims 1 to 3~~ Claim 1,
characterised in that the chiral carbon atom labelled with the asterisk in the
formulae I to IV is in the (R) configuration.
5. (Original) Process according to Claim 4, characterised in that the starting material
employed is ethyl (R)-chroman-2-carboxylate.
6. (Currently Amended) Process according to ~~one or more of Claims 1 to 5~~ Claim 1,
characterised in that the reagent employed for the preparation of the carbonitrile
of the formula II from the carboxamide of the formula III is SOCl_2 , trifluoroacetic
anhydride, cyanuric chloride or trimethylsilyl phosphate.

7. (Currently Amended) Process according to ~~one or more of Claims 1 to 6~~ Claim 1, characterised in that the reducing agent employed for the preparation of the chromanamine of the formula I from the carbonitrile of the formula II is LiAlH_4 or hydrogen gas with heterogeneous catalysis.
8. (Original) Intermediate compound of the formula III, consisting of (R)-chroman-2-carboxamide and salts and solvates thereof.
9. (Original) Intermediate compound of the formula II, consisting of (R)-chroman-2-carbonitrile and salts and solvates thereof.
10. (Original) Process for the preparation of (R)- or (S)-chroman-2-carboxamides of the formula III according to Claim 1 with an enantiomeric excess of $> 90\%$, characterised in that an enantiomerically pure (R)- or (S)-chroman-2-carboxylic acid ester of the formula IV according to Claim 1 is reacted with ammonia to give a chroman-2-carboxamide of the formula III.